What is claimed is:

1. A subcultivatable, established cell line of microglia.

2. The established cell line of microglia according to claim 1, which has the following properties:

(a) form: having either a macrophage-like or globular form in the presence of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, or in the absence of said factor, a branched form similar to branched microglia present in the brain, or both of the above forms;

(b) functional characteristics: having specific affinity for the brain, and having a strong phagocytic ability; and

(c) cell growth ability: growing depending on granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.

3. A method of separating the established cell line of microglia described in claim 1 or 2 from microglia in the presence of a cytokine.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the cytokine is GM-CSF.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein GM-CSF is a genetic recombinant one.

6. The method according to any one of claims 3 to 5, which is carried out in the presence of IL-3 and/or a culture supernatant of purified astrocytes.

7. A pharmaceutical carrier comprising the established cell

line of microglia described in claim 1 or 2.

8. The established cell line of microglia according to claim 1 or 2, comprising a gene or a drug introduced into it.

9. The established cell line of microglia according to claim 8, comprising a gene introduced into it.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the established cell line of microglia of claim 8 or 9 and a pharmaceutical carrier.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10, which is an agent for treatment of cerebral diseases.

12. A method of screening a microglia having a gene introduced into it, comprising introduction of an extraneous gene and a fluorescent protein-expressing gene into a microglia and subsequent screening, by the fluorescent protein, of the microglia having the gene introduced into it.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the fluorescent protein-expressing gene is derived from a jellyfish.

14. A process for producing a microglia having a gene introduced into it, comprising introduction of an extraneous gene and a fluorescent protein-expressing gene into a microglia and subsequent screening, by the fluorescent protein, of the microglia having the gene introduced into it.

15. The method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the fluorescent protein-expressing gene is derived from a jellyfish.

16. A method of treating cerebral diseases, which comprises using the pharmaceutical composition of claim 10 or 11 to deliver a drug or gene specifically to the brain.